

Lakes Maritime Academy to have a suitable training vessel, as do the other State marine schools.

COST OF THE LEGISLATION

Enactment of this bill and subsequent appropriation of the amounts authorized will result in a cost to the Government of \$507,970,000.

ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN ALIENS TO OPERATE AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

The bill (S. 485) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 485

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 303(1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations to aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence who have filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

SEC. 2. Section 310(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a license for an amateur radio station may be granted to and held by an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence who has filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in

the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 92-133), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill would amend section 303 (dealing with operators) and section 310 (dealing with station licenses) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations by aliens who have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States.

S. 485 was introduced by the Senator from Arizona, Mr. Goldwater, and cosponsored by 34 other Senators. Hearings were held on S. 1466 on October 8, 1970, and as reported by your committee was identical to S. 485. Senator Goldwater and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Dean Burch, and the president of American Radio Relay League, Inc., testified in support of the legislation. There was no opposition to the bill and on October 14, 1970, the Senate passed S. 1466.

HISTORY AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Communications Act now generally provides in sections 303(1) and 310(a) that only citizens and nationals of the United States shall be licensed by the FCC to operate amateur radio stations. Prior to 1964, the sole exception to this were Canadian citizens pursuant to a 1952 treaty between the United States and Canada. In 1964, however, Congress amended those sections (78 Stat. 202), to provide another exception to this general requirement.

Under the 1964 exception the Commission is empowered by sections 303(1)(2) and 310(a)(5) to issue an "authorization" to an alien who has an amateur radio operator and station license issued by his government, if the alien's government affords a reciprocal opportunity to the U.S. citizens; and if, after notifying the appropriate agencies of government of the application, the Federal Communications Commission receives no information that would make the grant of such authorization incompatible with national security interests. This "authorization" allows an alien to operate his amateur radio station in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Sections 303(1)(2) and 310(a)(5) also specifically provide that "other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of such authorization."

While this amendment has worked well according to the witnesses who testified an anomaly exists through inadvertence because there is no provision for aliens who are permanent residents and intend to become citizens. Thus if an amateur radio hobbyist is merely visiting the United States on a student, business, or tourist visa, he may obtain an authorization to operate amateur radio equipment while he is here. But, if the same person decided to settle in this country, he will find himself completely cut off from all right to enjoy his ham radio pursuits until he actually becomes a citizen. Nevertheless, for example, resident immigrants are required to pay U.S. taxes, and are inducted into the military.

S. 485 would allow the Commission to license, for amateur radio operation, aliens who have filed first papers to become U.S. citizens, and who could qualify technically for an amateur license. It should be noted, however, that the Commission conducts license examinations only in English, and it is expected that an alien who applied for an amateur license would need sufficient familiarity with the English language to pass the examination.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

Amateur radio operators share frequencies with other licensees or other authorized operators; thus, there is little, if any secrecy in amateur radio transmission. Furthermore, every alien who is issued a visa is given a security check before entering the United States. Witnesses who testified on S. 1466 said it seemed doubtful that anyone would attempt to use there shared frequencies to breach the national security or that anyone intent upon such a use would be inhibited by the lack of a license.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

This bill gives very wide latitude to the Federal Communications Commission in imposing such terms and conditions as may be necessary in the public interest. It specifically provides that other provisions of the Communications Act and of chapters 5 and 7 of title 5, United States Code (formerly, the Administrative Procedure Act), shall not be applicable to any request or application for, or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license. Thus, the license is of a somewhat unique variety and is not entitled to the protections ordinarily associated with a licensing procedure. Hearings would not be required, and termination which could be for any reason, may be in any manner and without prior notice. As an example of the Commission's latitude, it could restrict operation by these licensees to a specific location or area, to a specific frequency or frequencies, to specific modes of operation such as continuous wave Morse code, amplitude modulation voice, or single sideband voice, and/or to specific hours of the day. It could require all transmission to be in English, have call letters or signs transmitted at more frequent intervals than required for citizen amateurs, or require that logs of all transmission and operations be submitted at regular intervals, et cetera.

In short, such procedures as are deemed desirable may be incorporated into rules, adopted without the necessity of public rule-making procedures under the Administrative Procedure Act, and promulgated by the Commission. It is not the intent of the committee to establish the procedures to be followed. But your committee hopes that the Federal Communications Commission, in working out the procedures implementing this legislation, will not establish cumbersome procedures that may defeat the objectives that underlie the purpose of the bill. Moreover, delays necessitated by coordinating with appropriate agencies must not be permitted to derogate from the very type of good will which the bill intends to promote. The committee expects, therefore, that all agencies involved will treat such matters expeditiously.

CONCLUSION

The committee believes that with the security safeguards written into it, the bill is in the national interest and will rectify an oversight which was inadvertent.

WHO WOULD WANT TO BE A COP?

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF S. 120

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the New York Times of yesterday, there is an article entitled "Who Would Want To Be a Cop?" It is written by Howard Whitman, a journalist, and author of "Terror in the Streets," a study of crime in America.

In view of the trend which seems to become accentuated each year as far as the life of a policeman is concerned, I ask unanimous consent, first, that I be allowed to be a cosponsor of S. 120, a bill to prohibit assaults on State law enforcement officers, firemen, and judicial

officers, which was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER), and, secondly, that this article be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article ordered to be printed in the RECORD is as follows:

WHO WOULD WANT TO BE A COP?

(By Howard Whitman)

There was a time when policemen didn't like to be called cops. They preferred the dignified appellation, "police officers." Theirs was a profession. Many may still feel that way, but they'll settle for "cop." Compared to "pig" it sounds like a compliment.

Why would any literate, intelligent, good-looking young fellow want to go into police work? True, they get sensitivity training to help them absorb vilification (they think this way: "A pig is mighty useful around a farm—for cleaning up garbage"). But what about a blast in the head with a shotgun, a bombed squad car, a sniper's bullet?

Eighty-six police officers were killed criminally during the last full year (1969) for which complete statistics are available. An astounding total of 35,202 were stabbed, beaten, assaulted, bullet-wounded. The 1970 total, when the F.B.I. finishes compiling it, is expected to be as bad or worse.

Among the incidents were these:

Chicago—Two "community relations" policemen (of all people; these were dedicated to healing social ills through friendship) killed by sniper fire as they strolled their assigned neighborhoods.

Baltimore—An officer ambushed and doused with flammable fluid; then set afire. (He survived, badly burned.)

Odessa, Del.—A state policeman hit by a shotgun blast fired through the door of a state police office.

Berkeley, Calif.—A new patrolman, 28 years old, on the force ten months, shot in the head, fatally, by a man who walked up behind him when he was writing a traffic warning.

(And in New York last week, two patrolmen were shot and killed, and two shot and critically wounded—in two separate incidents.)

So back to the question: Who would want to be a cop?

Pennsylvania has the oldest state police force in the country, founded in 1905. It has one of the top-rated police academies, just outside the town of Hershey. I went there, seeking an answer. The first thing I saw was a photo on the bulletin board. It showed Hershey's World War II memorial smeared with the words, "Pigs Die Soon."

"That's the second time," Capt. Robert L. Brubacker, superintendent of the academy, commented. "We sandblasted it off once. This time, after we've cleaned it up we're thinking of spraying it with plastic so the paint won't adhere."

"Why display this on your bulletin board?" I said.

"We want the cadets to know what they're getting into."

In one of the small rooms in cadets' quarters I met Richard Flanigan, age 26, of Worthington, Pa. He was polishing his .38-caliber Colt Mark III for inspection.

Why be a cop?

"I'll admit I'm a little scared, but not enough to make me change my mind," he said. "It does make you think, especially me, I have a wife and a little daughter eight months, and nobody to take care of them if I get . . ." He didn't finish the sentence. He went right on. "How do you suppose I felt when I saw a bulletin which was being circulated around here, saying 'Kill a pig a week?'"

James C. Fleming was another cadet in training. Younger, just 23. From Grampian, Pa. Not married, engaged. He said: "I've

thought it through. It was either school teaching or police work; these were my career preferences. I actually went to teacher's college, but my final decision was police work—so I'm here.

"My fiancée, she's 21, has misgivings of course. She'll say to me, 'Jim, are you sure? It's so dangerous. After we're married, I might get threats, anonymous phone calls. Isn't that what they do?' I had to say sure, it does happen."

Fleming ran a hand through his red hair. "I was with the 129th (Main Support Command) at Danang on a M-60 machine gun. And at Quangtri. Constant danger. I can take some more."

"I think what we're holding onto," young Fleming explained, "is the thought that we're needed. Our country is threatened by what you might call enemies within. What would happen if guys like us weren't around to contain those enemies. When I graduate and get my assignment, the way I feel is—I'll be doing just as much, or more, than I ever did with the old M-60 to protect my country."

He added, "And to help you and your family sleep at night."

INTERVIEW OF SENATOR HAROLD E. HUGHES ON "MEET THE PRESS"

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be incorporated in the RECORD the transcript of the "Meet the Press" program on Sunday, April 4, 1971, at which the guest, Senator HAROLD E. HUGHES, our distinguished colleague from Iowa, was interviewed by Robert Novak, of the Chicago Sun-Times, Peter Lisagor, of the Chicago Daily News, Bonnie Angelo, of Time, and Charles Quinn, of NBC News.

There being no objection, the telecast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEET THE PRESS, PRODUCED BY LAWRENCE E. SPIVAK. GUEST: SENATOR HAROLD E. HUGHES, DEMOCRAT OF IOWA

Panel: Robert Novak, *Chicago Sun-Times*, Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*, Bonnie Angelo, *Time*, Charles Quinn, *NBC News*.

Moderator: Lawrence E. Spivak.

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Mr. SPIVAK. Our guest today on MEET THE PRESS is Senator Harold E. Hughes, Democrat of Iowa. Senator Hughes was elected in 1968 after serving three terms as Governor. He is a member of the Senate Labor, the Armed Services and the Veterans Affairs Committees, and chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics.

Senator Hughes is being increasingly mentioned as a possible Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr. QUINN. Senator, you have said that you would decide late this year or early next year whether you will seek the Democratic presidential nomination. Today, which way are you leaning: for or against?

Senator HUGHES. If I had to make a judgment today, I would say I would be leaning for.

Mr. QUINN. Could you tell me why, sir? Senator HUGHES. I think, on the basis of our initial endeavors, and those who are traveling around the country in my behalf, there seems to be a broad base of interest and hopefully an adequate amount of financing, at least to carry it to the moment of making a decision which would be probably next December or January.

Mr. QUINN. You have indicated now that you are leaning for. What do you see that

might change your mind between now and next December?

Senator HUGHES. The possibilities that might change my mind would be the fact that financing is very difficult, the fact that the base of support would not be broad enough to want—to enter the primaries. This sort of a thing, generally, could lead to the decision not to enter primaries and to withdraw.

Mr. QUINN. Why do you want to be President? What do you think there is that you have to offer the American people?

Senator HUGHES. I think, in the history of my political lifetime and experience and the work that I have done and my two years here in the Senate, that there is a broad base in America that needs to be filled, and I think the capability of meeting the challenges, the problems of America today, are ones that I have some capability of filling. I think I have the ability to communicate to people all over America. I think I have the ability to communicate to them with reason and responsibility—and to hope to bring the country together again.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. NOVAK. Senator, as a very strong opponent of the Vietnam war, if you were to enter New Hampshire and other primaries, wouldn't you just be taking votes away from Senator George McGovern, who is running as an anti-war candidate?

Senator HUGHES. I think there is an entirely different situation in primaries in America this year than there has ever been before. There is not only New Hampshire, but there are two other states that have primaries at approximately the same time. We now have, I believe, 19 legalized primaries in the country, plus three possibilities with State General Assemblies meeting. I don't believe that Senator McGovern and I would be taking votes away from each other so as to hinder or hurt the efforts of either one. I think there are differences between Senator McGovern—in the way we present ourselves and our appeal to the people.

Mr. NOVAK. What is the difference between you and Senator McGovern?

Senator HUGHES. I think generally the people will have to decide that, Mr. Novak. I think in appearances, the approaches, the methods we use, and also, on some issues, I am sure there will be differences between us.

Mr. NOVAK. In your public statements, Senator Hughes, you talk a lot about moral reconciliation and race relations and the drug problem, but I find very little about the Middle East crisis, the economy, disarmament. Is it because you are not conversant with those subjects?

Senator HUGHES. No, I certainly wouldn't say that, Mr. Novak. I would say the reasons are that I simply don't rush to the press galleries with a press release every time I make a speech somewhere in the country related to some subject, or a section of a speech. There is seldom a time that I talk anywhere, generally in the country, that I do not cover these subjects.

Mr. NOVAK. Do you feel that on international relations you are conversant enough to be President of the United States?

Senator HUGHES. I feel that on international relations I am probably much more conversant than members of the press corps may realize. As Governor of my state, I conducted trade delegations all over the world, including Western Europe, South America, Mexico, Canada, the Orient. We have sister-state relationships with Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan and Campeche, Yucatan, in Mexico. We have a state-to-a-nation program, Iowa to India, in agricultural support. I have conversed with the leaders of nations both in the economy and in political leadership over the world in the last five years.

Miss ANGELO. Senator, what is your view on the verdict the trial of Lieutenant Calley?